The M'Kean County Miner.

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Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

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ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1873.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand, opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Walters—he is prepared to sell Chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c.

WM. SPECHT

SMETHPORT, Feb. 4, 1869.

A Quatrefoil.

My love is all compact of fragrant air;
Round her the happy winds forever blow,
Her eyes are bluer than the heaven's fair,
And brighter far the glory of her hair,
Than are the golden strings of love's own bow.
All made of gay caprice and change is she,
And varieth with the ever varying wind
Or the cloud-shadows on the shifting sea;
With love and hate at once she mocketh me,
And in a breath, both cruel is and kind.

My love is like a keen and subtle fire;
Her beauty pierceth to my spirit's core,
Till all my veins are filled with quick desire,
And towards her brightness does my soul aspire,
To be at once with her forevermore.
Her beauty lighteth all the silent night;
Her flashing joy setteth the dark aglow,
Than all the stars of heaven more rarely bright.
Her deep eyes burn with passionate delight,
While love within her heart is murmuring low

My love is like a pure and lucent well,
Holding the heavens within its tranquil breast,
Set in the coolness of some shadowy dell,
Where fairy charms weave a benignant spell,
And lull the weary traveler to rest;
So pure, and fresh, and heavenly sweet is she,
She seemeth wrought from some fair healing wave,
Haunted of angels, whose wings visibly
Do stir her spirit to its purity
Made like to theirs, to comfort and to save.

My love is like the broad and generous earth,
That giveth of her good gifts unto all;
Her bounteous charity, her cheery mirth,
Know never any stinting, neither dearth,
But like the dews of Heaven, ceaseless fall.
So do I love these four—the changeful air,
The passionate fire leaping to the sun,
Rich-bosomed earth, and water clear and fair,
Varied and excellent beyond compare—
And yet, me seems, my love is only one!

SAMUEL LATHROP AND WIFE.

They were married. The ceremony which made these two husband and wife was over with—the benediction pronounced—the crisp new greenback transferred from the pocket of the bridegroom to the sensitive palm of the officiating clergyman. Godspeeds and congratulations followed each other in quick succession from the assembled friends—and now Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop were to start immediately upon their wedding trip. The mother of the bride—an elegantly dressed lady—cried a little at first—just a few quiet, ladylike tears—and then fell fainting in the arms of her husband. This so overwhelmed the newly made wife that she also toppled over, and Mr. Lathrop, who had never witnessed such a scene before, made a frantic dash for the silk lacing which confined Mrs. Lathrop's white silk waist, who lifted her head immediately, and said, at the same time feebly protesting with her kidded fingers:

"Oh, no, darling; don't do that! I am better now. How is ma?"

"She's all right now," replied Mr. Lathrop, heartily. "Mercy! if I'd had the least notion of such a scene as this, I don't know as I should have dared attempt the ceremony."

Poor Samuel Lathrop! Little did he know what awaited him. His courtship had been a short one of six months. The usual round of opera, theater, lecture, and an occasional evening at home, had been gone through with. He noticed that Kitty always objected to walking, and this little indication of delicate health on the part of his "dearest girl," instead of opening his eyes to the true condition of things, only served to develop more tenderness in his heart for the fragile creature soon to be his—forever. This was the first time he had ever seen her faint, although he was aware that Kitty's mother was quite up to this sort of thing. He had been a little puzzled to reconcile Mr. Penn's confirmed invalidism with her attendance at every party of the season. But love had shut both eyes in the evening, and business had kept love's eyes closed all day, and the result—well, never mind; that will come soon enough. It was not without visible signs of trepidation that Mr. Lathrop seated himself by his wife in the carriage which was to convey them to the railway station.

"A very pleasant party," said Kitty, after the last good-bye was said, and the last white handkerchief lost sight of.

"It would have been very pleasant but for the last act in the tableau—the fainting scene. That pretty nearly spoiled everything for me," replied the truthful husband, entirely unaware that he was treading upon sacred ground.

"Spoiled everything? Now isn't that awful mean to talk so to your little wifey because she felt badly at leaving her mother?" and the beautiful eyes which Samuel had praised and kissed times without number looked pleadingly up into his face; but Mr. Lathrop was a very determined man when he once made up his mind to pursue any subject, and just now this fainting business was very unpleasantly before him.

"Yes, Kitty, it was natural enough and proper enough to feel sad at parting from your mother, but you don't faint every time you are grieved or annoyed about anything, do you?"

"Why no, Sam; I don't faint every time—of course not; but I do sometimes. Everybody with weak nerves and delicate constitutions are liable to swoons and spasms, the doctor says."

"Swoons and spasms!—swoons and spasms!" repeated poor Sam, in desperation. "You haven't weak nerves and a delicate constitution, have you?"

"Why, I suppose so, yes," answered Kitty, wondering. "Ma has always been delicate, and I have never been strong since I commenced to go into society. I was well enough before that; and when we lived on the farm, I was as strong and hearty as any little girl. But what's the matter, Sam? You act as if you were disappointed about something. I wouldn't have fainted, dear, if I could have helped it."

"No; I shouldn't suppose there would be much fun in such work. I am a little disappointed, Kitty. I want my wife to have perfect, absolute, robust health, and I shall see to it that she has, too. I never could be happy with a sickly, peevish, nervous, swooning wife—never in the world. I doubt if I could get on with her at all."

"Why, no—of course not," said Kitty, with an affectionate little pull at his whiskers. "But then if you loved her, Sam, as dearly as you love me, you could condone everything, you know; but I shall never be one of that kind—I shall be just as good as I can, any way."

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lathrop, after a few weeks of pleasant sojourn, returned to the city; and the young wife, obedient to her husbands' wishes, but entirely contrary to her own, took charge of her own model establishment. As may be supposed, for such a position she was entirely unfitted. The domestic part of her education had been utterly neglected—her mother trusting to the chance of a rich marriage to insure freedom from all household care.

Sam Lathrop had money enough, but he had very old-fashioned notions about the duties of a wife. He was not the man, however, to allow her to degenerate into a drudge; but he did believe that every woman should know enough about domestic matters to see that an establishment was kept in proper order, and in case of a sudden bolting of servants, to understand sufficiently about the *cuisine* to prepare a respectable meal of victuals.

Extremely old fogyish, of course; but then Mr. Lathrop was very honest in this matter, and therefore, to a certain extent, pardonable.

Kitty surveyed the cosy and elegant establishment with feelings which she herself would have been puzzled to analyze. She could not fail to see that the brain contriving and arranging all these comforts and luxuries was not only calculated by nature and education to appreciate the beautiful, but had for its foundation a fund of practical common sense rarely met with. So Mrs. Lathrop, while she could not fail to be charmed with the taste and resources, financial and intellectual, of her husband, was nevertheless unaccountably awed by the depth of his knowledge on domestic subjects.

"How did you come to know so much about household matters, Sam?" inquired Mrs. Lathrop, after having made with her husband a visit to every room, closet and pantry in the house.

"I had a good mother, Kitty, whose highest ambition for her son was that he might make a good husband."

For a moment, Kitty's bright face was clouded; then she said, slowly and distinctly:

"I have a good mother, too, Sam; but she never said anything to me about making a good wife. Some way, dear, it don't seem to me I have been properly educated *for* such a man as you."

"But there's time enough, Kitty. You are young, and a little care and study is all that is necessary—and a considerable patience. I almost forgot that. Patience in the learning of a trade is the most important quality, after all."

"Oh, *dear*! it tires me so to think about it, that I wish we hadn't thought of housekeeping. It would have been a great deal better for us both if we had boarded a few years. I don't know anything about housekeeping, and I don't think I am strong enough to ever learn. Sam, you never should have married me." Then followed a burst of hysterical tears, which for a few moments caused the young husband to forget everything but how he should best dispel the clouds which he inadvertently had wooed from an apparently clear sky. But words were useless. For the first time, caresses availed nothing. The fatigue of traveling and a reception the previous evening, together with a glimpse of the responsibility she was expected to assume, was too much for the delicate Kitty; and Mr. Lathrop found himself in a moment more holding the unconscious form of his wife. This time the swoon was so perfect that no little hand was raised to stay the process of unlacing.

An acute spasm followed the deadly fainting fit—then another spell of unconsciousness—and by the time Mr. Lathrop's old family physician arrived at the scene of action, the lord of the manor was about as grieved and perplexed as it was possible for a man to be.

"Send for my mother," murmured the poor child in her intervals of pain; and so it happened that Mrs. Penn drove up in hot haste at precisely the same time the doctor alighted from his gig.

"But, Samuel, this is not the doctor Kitty has been accustomed to," said the mother-in-law, calling the gentleman into the hall. "You had better send for our physician—he understands all about Kitty's constitution. Indeed, Samuel, I insist upon it."

"This is the first intimation I have ever had, Mrs. Penn," replied Sam, with excusable asperity, "that your daughter's health was so delicate as to require the constant attendance of a physician. Such fits as these, madam, I want you to understand, I consider entirely unnecessary, and the result of abnormal conditions brought about by a perverted education. I shall place Kitty under my friend's charge, and if his common sense as a physician, and what little I can exercise as a husband, do not put an end to these disgraceful—yes, madam, I repeat it, disgraceful turns—then we will try something else a little more uncommon."

"Why, Samuel Lathrop, you are a perfect brute! Did you think you had married a horse? I might have known that my delicate little Kitty had no business with you, sir."

Mrs. Penn entered her daughter's room in high dudgeon. She was not to be put down, not she.

"I always give her chloroform, doctor, when she has these attacks," said the lady, drawing close to the bedside. "I think Kitty must have some in her dressing-room. I will get it."

"Don't trouble yourself, madam," was the curt reply; "I never administer anesthetics in these cases. She will come round as usual, presently. How often does she have these attacks?"

"Oh, there's no particular time for them. She has always been an exceedingly fragile child, and"—looking daggers at her son-in-law—"has always been accustomed to the most tender solicitude. In our family, doctor, there never has been any disgrace attached to sickness. That I should ever have lived to see this day! Oh, my poor child! my poor dear little Kitty!"

"And now she's off!" roared the distracted husband, as Mrs. Penn, in strong convulsions, threw herself upon the foot of the bed.

"Well, this is a pretty mess!" said the doctor, unable to conceal his merriment.

"That's so," said Sam, ruefully. "But tell me one thing, doctor. Is my wife in any danger?"

"Not from this attack; but a few more such nervous spasms would so undermine her constitution as to make her a confirmed invalid. One year more at this rate and your wife would probably be bed-ridden."

"The Lord forbid!" replied Sam, solemnly. "But is there any way to prevent it?"

"Yes, common sense will prevent it. You will probably learn from this first experience, my dear fellow, that a mother-in-law is not always a reliable person in an emergency. Next time there is a spasm you will undoubtedly keep dark about it. Astonishing, isn't it, how much experience does accomplish for a man?"

Mother-in-law was carefully moved out, and allowed to go on with her hysterics undisturbed, and the doctor proceeded with the diagnosis of his patient.

In the meantime, Kitty's paroxysms subsided, and perfect consciousness came back to the poor little woman, who, too weak to speak, looked pleadingly into her husband's face, evidently desirous of ascertaining how the last hour's work had affected him. There was nothing to be seen there but perfect kindness and tenderness, and Kitty closed her tired eyes and went fast asleep.

"Now, what is your theory about this case, doctor?" inquired Sam, fired with a determination to know what it all meant.

"I'll tell you, my boy. This little wife of yours is more sinned against than sinning, in my opinion. She has been the victim of a society-mother. Now the question is, have you grit and patience enough to undo the work of all these years? It will take both; but if you love her, as I have no doubt you do—as a thoughtful fellow like you must have done to have married—you will be able to plow through and come out conqueror. But I warn you the job is a tough one. Now, did this thing meet when you ripped it off?" continued the doctor, holding up the daintily-embroidered corset.

"I am sure I don't know," replied Sam. "All I know is that, when I cut the infernal string, it went off like a pistol."

"Exactly. Well, the truth is, Sam, that your wife, in the endeavor to cheat nature out of her rights, has so compressed her waist with tight lacing that she has actually lapped her ribs. I found that out in my examination; and then look here," picking up a slipper, which might have belonged to Cinderella. "This shoe is probably large enough for Mrs. Lathrop; but take a look at that heel—an inch and a half in height, and clear in the middle of the foot. Now, do you know what this sort of thing does for the wearer? It throws the body entirely off its equilibrium, and in that way puts everything out of gear—weak backs, diseased nerves, compressed lungs, abnormal circulation, and swoons and spasms, as a matter of course. Now, the question is, have you courage enough to join hands with me in an attempt to make this wife of yours entirely ours? It can be done, but, as I said before, it is a tough job."

"Yes, sir, I think I have. Try me, and see;" and the physician went to work. His first move was to write down a list of articles which the invalid was not to eat or drink—coffee, tea, spices, candy, pastry, cake, and nuts, were positively forbidden. After this followed a sensible bill of fare, full and delicious enough for the palate of an epicure, but, of course, just the kind of food detested by the delicate Kitty. A lady teacher of vocal and physical gymnastics was recommended to give daily lessons to the invalid, and so on; directions were given even to the veriest toilette trifles. When Kitty awoke the doctor had gone, and her husband sat by her bedside reading. Mrs. Penn, now quietly recovered, reclined in her daughter's rocker, awaiting results.

"You are better, aren't you, darling?" and the anxious mother bent over and kissed the pale face of her child. "Now you must have something nourishing, right away! I'll ring the bell, and give you a good strong cup of tea first. That will steady your nerves, and then you can order anything you think would taste good."

Mrs. Penn's hand was upon the bell, when her son-in-law interrupted with—"The doctor has strictly forbidden tea, Mrs. Penn. What would you like to have, Kitty, in place of it?" and Mr. Lathrop drew the bright head upon his arm, and tenderly smoothed back the hair from her beautiful forehead.

"But Sam, I have always had tea after these turns," said Kitty, with a glance at her mother.

"Yes, dear; but the old *regime* is over. You love me, do you not, darling?"

"Why yes, Sam! Love you?—I guess I do!"

"And you trust me?"

"Would I have married you, if I hadn't trusted you?"

"Then, of course, you believe I seek your very best good—your highest happiness?"

"Of course I do, Sam."

"Well then, my love, you can't have any tea, and you must do as I say. I don't want to be your master, but I am your husband and your friend; and if you love me you will be entirely guided by what the doctor says, and by my wishes."

"Why, Sam, I will do anything in the world to please you. I will learn how to make sweetmeats and pickles, and how to broil a steak nicely, and make bread. Oh, you old darling! You are ever so much too good and wise for such a little shallow, sickly thing as I am."

"You are willing to become a sensible woman for my sake?"

"If I can," was the artless reply.

"And leave off these things?"—holding up the unfortunate corset.

"Why, Sam, are they hurtful?"

"They have deformed you, that's all. May I put them in the fire?"

"Oh, no, Sam. I wouldn't burn them. They are new, and nice, and might fit somebody smaller than I who can't afford to buy them, you know. But I will never wear them again, if you don't want me to."

Tears stood in the earnest man's eyes. Ah, that little darling was well worth saving. That thought for another touched the noble heart of the husband more deeply than did her expressions of love for him even, and Kitty wondered why it was that Sam seemed to love her so much more than ever before.

"And these things, Kitty"—holding up the tiny slippers. "Do you think for my sake and your health's sake that you can wear shoes that don't throw your body entirely out of shape?"

"Why, Sam, are they hurtful, too?" and now Kitty's brown eyes expressed unmistakable surprise. "Why, then, I never should have worn them, should I?"

"Never, my darling!"

Mrs. Penn looked on in bewildered silence.

"Now, Sam," continued the little heroine, her face all aglow; "here is my hand—ten thousand times more yours than it was the day the minister married us. I will obey you and the doctor in every single thing. I will make the very best use of my poor resources if you will only show me how. My ambition is to be just the wife you would have me. That is all I can do, Sam. Are you satisfied?"

"Perfectly." And the young husband told the truth.

"I guess I'll go now, Kitty; you are so much better," said the mother-in-law, evidently subdued by the loving atmosphere of the room. "Send for me if you need me"—which Kitty promised to do.

So far the programme has been successfully carried out, and there hasn't been a swoon or a spasm since.

Measles in Children.

There are two varieties of this disease, termed mild, or simple, and black, or malignant. They are analogous to the forms of small-pox, and, like them, depend on the lesser or greater degree of grossness or impurity of the blood.

Catarrhal symptoms are the usual premonitions of measles, as sneezing, cough, difficulty of breathing, and, in some cases, closely simulating pneumonia. Weak and scrofulous children are liable to various sequela, as bronchitis, catarrh, opthalmia, chronic cough, earache, etc. Children seldom have the dangerous form of this disease, although if it supervenes upon teething, whooping-cough, or any pulmonary affection, it is liable to be prolonged and severe.

The treatment is very simple—tepid ablutions, according to the degree of feverish heat, enemas when the bowels are costive, and a dietary very abstemious and as simple as apple-tea and water gruel.

Should the eruption suddenly recede from the surface, and the patient become prostrated, delirious, comatose, or excessively restless, the warm-bath and persevering frictions should be employed to reproduce it.

About a Newspaper Squib.

It is known that Captain Lowry, of the United States ship Canandaigua, was furloughed for the reason that he allowed to be printed in a newspaper published on board the ship some strictures upon the Navy department. It now turns out that the article was not printed in the little paper on the ship, but that it was written by a marine, published in a New Orleans paper, and foolishly credited to the little ship paper. The *Picayune* says:

It is now perfectly well known that the *Canandaigua Herald* was always a myth, having been a mere squib, a pleasantry gotten up by one of the marines on board for the amusement of his comrades; and that in all probability neither Captain Lowry nor any of his officers had any knowledge of it or the identity of its author. It was not until Captain Lowry's trouble with the department, and the association by public journals of that trouble with the imaginary *Canandaigua Herald*, that all the facts came out, and it was discovered that the mysterious journalist was a common marine named Tom May. Tom May had not always been a marine, however, nor did he spring from the class which generally supplies this glorious country with marines, nor, indeed, for that matter, with the average military officer. It will surprise no one who reads his writings to hear that he is an alumnus of Yale College, though it may require a little exertion to believe that he graduated at West Point, became a lieutenant-colonel in the army during the war, and belongs, by birth, to the best stock in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Such is the case, though, and while we are not disposed to inquire into the process by which a gifted gentleman has been brought so low, the recital of these facts is deemed necessary to a clear understanding of the affair.

It only remains to be said that as soon as May heard of the furlough of Captain Lowry and its assumed cause, he went to that officer with a full explanation of the *Canandaigua Herald* hoax, and a declaration that he was ready to assume whatever responsibility might be involved. The vessel has sailed now, and Captain Lowry, we learn, is on his way to Washington; but if the public be correct in supposing that the suppositious newspaper and the retirement of Captain Lowry are in anywise connected, we trust the foregoing narrative may meet with due consideration.

Unprepared for War.

In his report, Admiral Porter, of the United States navy, says: In organizing the system on which a navy has to be built it is necessary to take into consideration—first, the needs of the country for the protection of its commerce; second, the extent of coast to be defended and the exposed condition of the seaboard cities; third, the relations of the country with the other powers of the world, and the advancement continually made in the science of maritime war; fourth, to look deficiencies in the face, and, at whatever cost, place the navy in condition to meet any emergency.

This is not the case with our own navy at present. When its condition is fully considered it would be the height of folly to call it "efficient;" for, while that delusion lasts, no supplies will be given by Congress, and we will grow yearly more inferior to other powers. War is at all times a dreadful alternative; still more so when forced upon a nation so utterly unprepared as we are at present. I speak strongly on the subject, because I know the real condition of the navy and its present inability to meet the wants of the nation, and may yet live to see my country humiliated from the fact that no attention has been paid to the recommendations of those whose duty it will be to lead our ships into action or direct their movements in time of war.

Now is as good a time as any to inaugurate a comprehensive system of naval defense, which would be the proper term to apply to the operations of a non-aggressive nation that does not require a navy with which to wage aggressive war, but simply to protect its coasts and commerce. We can only maintain our position among nations by following in their wake in naval matters, if we do not as we once did, set them the example in the quality of our ships and guns. We have never had a settled policy with regard to the class of vessels we should build, and I beg leave to suggest a system, which, if adhered to, will soon place us in a very respectable condition, enable us to defend our coasts and do great damage to our enemies.

Their Ages.

Their minister calmly said that it must be. He could not marry them unless they both did truly and duly tell him their ages—such being the regulation to which he must bow. The young man mildly responded, "Twenty-six;" the young woman—ah, the young woman! Answer? Never! "Then you can't be married." Her soft cheek grew white as the snow that rests upon the mighty hills, her eyes were filled with anguish. But she cried, "Thirty-one." Truth like this should have been rewarded, but it wasn't. The bridegroom observed that he had understood the bride was only twenty-five, and he couldn't forgive deceit. "Farewell," he said. She remarked that this was justice, and they parted forever. Which ended their remote and melancholy story.

A Case of Absent-Mindedness.

Gustave Planche, the noted French critic, was poor, as literary geniuses generally are. He submitted to his poverty half through a stoical disinterestedness and half through a carelessness which came from his temperament, treating questions of interest with the disdain of a poet and the simplicity of a child. The editor of *The Revue des Deux Mondes* tried to clothe and feed him without alarming his pride, but with indifferent success. On several occasions he entered into conspiracy with the hirer of Planche's lodgings to steal the critic's worn-out clothes and replace them with new, made after the pattern and color of the old. Planche, being absent-minded, did not remark the substitution. This absent-mindedness was one of his most striking traits. One day some one remarked a black stain on his trousers, and spoke to him of it, adding that it was the more conspicuous being on gray. "What gray!" asked Planche. "My breeches are brown." "What, do you call that brown!" The critic looked down at the article in question, and saw that it was indubitably gray. "Yet I would have sworn that it was brown," said the wearer. He evidently thought of a garment he had worn in times past.

In his wanderings he sometimes did not return to his lodgings for two or three days at a time, when his landlord took advantage of these absences to rent his room for a night or two. Two or three times Planche returned unexpectedly, when the landlord persuaded him that he occupied another room than his own. At first Planche, on these occasions, thought there was some mistake, but when the man of the house repeated with an air of conviction that the room into which he was ushered belonged to him, and pointed to his books and papers, for which he had a quick memory, he allowed himself to be persuaded.

Through love of isolation or the fear of being assisted, he kept his address secret. For a long time even the editor of his magazine, M. Buloz, did not know it, and only discovered it by accident. He saw him in a little hat shop having his reddish-brown bald hat, *in extremis*, put under the iron, and drew near and overheard the address. It is hardly necessary to say that a new hat found its way to his lodgings, and that he did not note the difference between it and the old one.

The Sun's Temperature.

M. Cailletet is of opinion that the highest attainable temperature is probably not greater than 2,000 deg. C.; and M. Violle, who has been experimenting on the same subject, puts it at only 1,400 deg. C. The former gentleman, in experimenting on the influence of pressure upon combustion, obtained some remarkable results. At first the light gradually increased, until a candle flame became as brilliant as the phosphorous burned in oxygen. But when the pressure passed a certain point, the flame became smoky, and deposited flakes of lampblack. The explanation is that the temperature rose with the pressure, until the temperature at which the hydrocarbon gases of the candle are dissociated was reached. The use of the spectroscope confirmed this view. There is, therefore, a limit to the possible temperatures, and, as M. Cailletet shows, those who conceive the sun's temperature to be several millions of degrees are very decidedly in error. He has made measurements of this temperature by means of apparatus the construction of which is described in "Comptes Rendus." He found that at Grenoble, June 30, at 3.30 P. M., the temperature of the sun was 1,854 deg. C. In presenting these results Ste. Claire Deville gave them his cordial indorsement.

Sewage Farming.

A sewage farm near Northampton, England, contains three hundred acres, of which one hundred are under cultivation, but the experiment is not yet very successful. There is one good field of Italian rye grass, one good, and one indifferent field of mangold wurzel, and one good plot of beans. A large field of Italian rye grass failed entirely, a fine crop of weeds growing in its place. Other failures, which are not specified, have taken place. It should be remarked that these failures do not yet condemn the trial, for agriculture has not yet attracted the careful attention of the sewage commissioners, probably in consequence of the only partially finished condition of the works. Nevertheless sewage farming does not appear to be a success elsewhere, and it is reported that the sewage is not thoroughly deprived of its organic matter in passing through the farm. It is even thought that the contagion of infectious diseases is not destroyed in passing over the ground.

PROTECTING ORCHARDS. — It is said that to ameliorate climate, and to assist in prevention of injury against extreme climatic cold in winter and of the frosting of the germ bud of the fruit in spring, all orchards should have planted, in and among them indiscriminately, evergreen trees at distances each of not more than 150 feet apart. Such a course pursued, we have no doubt, will render greater health to the trees, and be productive of more regular and uniform crops of fruit.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1875.

NORTHERN Democratic papers ridicule those who support the course pursued by Sheridan and Grant, when the massacres of colored men during the past ten years are offered as a justification. They say that a cause must be desperate that demands hunting up the records of 1866, when Dr. Dostie and sixty other Republicans were cruelly butchered, of the massacre at Grant's Point, when over one hundred were killed, or of that later massacre at Vicksburg, when one hundred more were added to the slain. It is not alone these wholesale butcheries, horrible as they are, that are relied upon, but it is the unceasing, never-ending assassination in nearly every part of the South. It is the ostracism and persecution that drives from Atlanta, from Mobile, and from Memphis, men who having opinions of their own dare maintain them. It is the spirit that gave origin to the cry of "carpet bagger," thereby making a class in every community who were to be looked upon with distrust and hatred. We uphold no man in dishonest practices, and if Northern men in Southern, or Southern men in Northern cities, are guilty of robbery, let them be tried and convicted. But it is ridiculous to say that all the Northern men who went South at the close of the war were thieves, or even office holders. It is true the great majority were Republicans, but that certainly was not a sin in view of the fact that the South had "accepted the results of the war." Who ever heard of a case where a man from any portion of the South coming to reside in a Northern State was excluded because of his opinions, either from business or society? It is the most monstrous and pernicious of doctrines that because imaginary lines divide the territory of this great nation, a citizen, removing from one portion to another, should be regarded in the sense the term "carpet bagger" implies. It is an insult to the very name—citizen. A foreigner in the land of his birth. Who ever heard of such a thing? We hope to see the day when the man of New England, boldly announcing the most ultra of his radical doctrines, can sit quietly in the St Charles Hotel, with none to molest. That the Southern can do so now in the Northern States we have daily evidence. Therefore we demand that a free republican government be secured to every State of this Union, and that the government, when secured, extend its sheltering arms to all alike.

> At any rate, Mr. Johnson's election to succeed that very offensive and disreputable person, Brownlow, is a public boon.—N. Y. World.

THE Democracy will find him a "sweet boon," as the lamented Artemus put it, when Mr. Johnson comes to ventilate his paper money financial theories in the Senate. Mr. Manton Marble and all the New York hard money doctors will try to muzzle the Tennessee statesman in vain when he once gets a chance to talk about "my policy." Oh! a precious "boon" is A. Johnson, and we wish our Democratic friends much joy with it and hope they will keep it all to themselves.

THE Democratic papers are tickling themselves with the hope that they may get some comfort out of the new Republican Senators from Michigan and Nebraska. They enjoyed precisely the same momentary sensation when Mr. Ferry was elected Senator in Connecticut under precisely similarly circumstances, but the duration of their joy was very brief, and it promises to be equally short-lived in the present case. Republicans see no reason why Messrs. Christiancy and Paddock, who have belonged to their party from its very foundation, are not good enough Republicans for them.

"It appears that eighty-five ex-rebels will occupy seats in the next Congress, every one of whom either served in the rebel army or held a position in the civil service of the Confederacy." And nearly every one of them would go to work again to-morrow to break up the Union, if he thought there was any chance of success—and they are all Democrats.

"Chicago has a Confederate major General for a street car conductor," says an exchange. He must be an uncommonly disreputable fellow, for all respectable Confederate generals have been elected to Congress.

From Harrisburg.

MR. BARBOUR.—That the action of the Legislature on Friday last in adopting a resolution to adjourn from the 18th of March next to the 1st Tuesday of January, 1876, will meet with universal approval by every Pennsylvanian who favors true reform there is no question. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga, one of the ablest Republicans of the House, and was adopted before two-thirds of the Democrats really comprehended its import. It was messaged to the Senate, and concurred in by that body at once, eight Democrats only voting against it. I hear that many of the Democrats of the House, including the Speaker, feel very sore because of the passage of this resolution, claiming that it was sprung upon them, and insist upon its reconsideration. The Speaker of the House intimates that their body holds the purse-strings, and the Senate must yield upon this question, and it is said an effort will be made at the session to-night to secure a reconsideration of the resolution. The wise men of the party will not permit the foolish ones to take so rash a step. Their organs have been prating about reform, and insisting upon a short session, and they would not dare if they could, to extend the session a day beyond the 18th of March. But it is not in their power to reconsider. It requires the concurrence of both Houses to change the day from that decided upon, and the Republican Senate will never agree to a change.

There are more reasons than one why the Democracy are desirous of an extension of the session. Under the statute a member is paid $10 a day for fifty days service after 100 days service has been given. If the session should be continued 150 days the members would receive $1500 pay; if 100 days or less, their pay is $1000. Now many members of the House have probably never been the recipients of over a dollar-fifty or two dollars a day for any days work they ever did until they took their seats in the House, and its pretty rough that they should be compelled to lose the only opportunity they will ever have of making $500 in fifty days. Again the entire month of January has been frittered away by the House, not a single bill that originated in that body having yet been passed by it. They begin to realize their utter incompetency to accomplish the work which the people of Pennsylvania, under the cry of reform, sent them here to do, as a consequence, they are begging for more time.

On Friday last the Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the report of the Commission (of which Judge Williams of our district is a member) appointed in pursuance of the act of May 14, 1874, to propose amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth. The report is very lengthy, and was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Reform. With the exception of the Judiciary Article, which is very materially amended, the changes proposed are confined to the removal of inconsistencies and patent defects, the object being, so says the report, rather to perfect than to change the instrument. The Senate ordered 2000 and the House 20,000 copies of the report printed for distribution.

The terrible yet truthful indictment of the White Leaguers in your last issue from the pen of "W. J. M." cannot but arouse every Republican who reads it to the dangers that threaten the Republic. That every one of that fearful catalogue of crimes has been committed for the benefit, and in many instances in the name of Democracy no well-informed man can deny. If it is not so why are there no instances on record in any Southern State of men being murdered because they voted or proposed to vote the Democratic ticket? Why is every native-born Southerner who votes the Republican ticket denounced as a "scalawag," and he and his family treated with contempt and contumely by the whole white population, outside of the few who agree with him? The testimony of ex Governor J. Madison Wells, recently given before the Congressional Committee now sitting in New Orleans, simply tells the terrible story of the wrongs that have been suffered by thousands because of their political convictions. Gov. Wells testified as follows:

> Assassins can intimidate me, but my enemies dare not face me; I am not afraid; I could not speak in the parish; I would have been killed. The colored people were my only friends during the war when I was driven out or my [illegible] they watched over and cared for me; I heard no man threaten me; I am sixty-seven years of age, and was born in Rapides; was a Whig before the war, and voted for Douglas to avert the struggle; I was a Sheriff before the war; was a Federal during the war; I had to stay in the woods during the war; I was called a jayhawker, and am proud of the name; I would rather be a jayhawker than a traitor; I was Governor after the war and was removed in 1867 by General Sheridan; I had 127 slaves when the war broke out; I owned two plantations but am very poor now; I have acquired no property since the war; could not pay my debts, but may be able to do so, if I live long enough. my neighbors treated me very well until the White League was organized; I proposed an amendment to the Constitution in my message as Governor, which produced political differences; the ill feeling toward me has only sprung up since the Kellogg and M'Enery difficulties.

And this is the character of the testimony which thousands of Republicans in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia would give, *dare they do it.* They know that should they testify as to the true condition of affairs in their localities, they commit an act which ostracizes themselves and families for all time to come in the community in which they live. It would force them to abandon home, and compel a sacrifice of their earthly possessions. The sub-committee from Congress now in New Orleans is trying to get at the facts in reference to the terrorism existing in Louisiana, but through fear of the White League organization, the citizens of the State, both white and black, hesitate to testify. There are a few men like Gov. Wells, however who have the nerve to "face the music," and with the army officers who have been stationed in that region for some time past, they will be able to procure the evidence required.

The first Committee which visited New Orleans was made up of Foster of Ohio, and Phelps, of New Jersey, two milk-and-water Republicans, and Potter, of New York, a Democrat of the strictest sect. Phelps is a large stockholder in the New York *Tribune*, which accounts for his apostacy. This committee was feasted and petted by the rebels of New Orleans, and since their return it has came to light that they made no effort to get information through Republican sources. The report of their investigation was very properly drawn up by Potter, and to show that a report from his pen would be extremely acceptable to the most ultra of the rebel Democracy, I have only to quote an extract from one of his speeches made not long since in Congress.

He said:

> I am free to declare what I presume few men in the House would venture to admit, that if I was now to make a constitution for the future government of these States, I would put a provision in it whereby a certain number or proportion of the States may go out of the Union when they pleased, for I believe that good government can in the long run only be maintained by its being in accordance with the interests of those who are under it.

Can it be possible that men who entertain sentiments like the foregoing in company with eighty-five ex-rebel soldiers will control the next House of Representatives of the United States? Let those who were instrumental in sending them there assume the responsibility of so doing, and let the patriotic people of the country thank Heaven that for two years at least their power for harm will be restrained because a Grant will remain at the helm.

Yours, R.

Harrisburg, Feb. 1st., 1875.

Changes In The Constitution.

The Commission appointed by the Governor under an act of the Legislature to examine and revise the Constitution of 1873, "to determine whether any amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth are advisable or necessary and if any are found advisable or necessary to prepare the same in proper form, and make return to the Legislature at its next session" have made their report, embodying the following changes:

The article on the Executive Department is not disturbed. In the Judiciary article the most important change recommended is that business is made the basis for the division of the State into judicial districts instead of population. By the present Constitution any county having 40,000 population is made a separate judicial district. Authority is given the Legislature, by the amendment proposed by the Commission, to redistrict the State into judicial districts after the next decennial census of 1880.

The provision of the Constitution requiring all appropriations for the benevolent institutions of the State to be made by separate bills, is modified so that such appropriations may be made jointly in one bill. By this means, the Legislature will have before it at one time the whole subject of appropriations of this character. Experience has already shown this will be an advantage.

The contradictory provisions in the Constitution in regard to contested elections are changed by remanding all contests for seats in the Legislature to that body for settlement, through a committee to be chosen by the house where such contest is made, and presided over by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Contests for other offices are to be determined by the Courts.

Cumulative voting in the election of directors or managers of corporations, as provided for in section four of article XVI is abrogated.

The principle of minority representation in the election of County Commissioners and County Auditors is stricken from the Constitution.

This embraces all the important changes in the present Constitution recommended by the Commission. Others are proposed, but they are of a less notable character, and aim to secure greater efficiency and harmony in governmental affairs.

The Commission in their report, supplement each amendment they submit, with a statement of the reasons they deem it advisable. The amendment under the Constitution will have to be approved by a majority of the members of the present Legislature, then published in at least two papers in every county of the State, pending the next general election, and if approved by the Legislature elected in 1876, will then go to the people, and if ratified will become part of the Constitution. So that in no event can they be submitted to the people before 1877, and this will certainly afford ample time for their discussion and the formation of a mature judgment on their wisdom.

The Commission has done its work without any noise, and at a cost to the State that will not reach two thousand dollars.

Trial List, February Term, 1875.

J F Clark vs A T Newell
D F Wilson vs Gardner Chapel & Geo. Hiskok
I & C Sherwood, use of C Sherwood vs C Lewis Estate.
Adm'r of W M Newell vs. Thos. O'Conner
Hiram Beardsley vs. W H Glass.
Thos. Chatte. vs. W H Glass.
A F Newell vs Burt in & Harris
B D Hamlin vs B D Ault & Cornforth.
C T Chambo lain vs Z Loop
W W Keating et al vs James Hussey
" " vs Dennis & Wolcott.
" " vs [illegible] North
" " vs Jacob Lant & terr ten.
" " vs George Loop
" " vs G W Ilden
" " vs J C Evans & Daniel Howard, jr
Wm Heineman vs Martin Taylor.

H A SPRAGUE, Proth'y
per R H Rose, Dept.

Feb 1, 1875

Jury List, February Term, 1875.

GRAND JURORS.

Annin—Daniel Buckley.
Bradford—F L W Wagner, James Bissett, John Rutherford O F Buchanan.
Bradford boro—J W Hilton
Ceres—Cyrus Cooper
Corydon—Thomas English
Eldred—B H Lamphere, W E Windsor, Hiram Dean
Keating—Arthur Young
Lafayette—Darrel Davis, Albert Beeman
Liberty—C A Lacrabee, Mason Lambridge, N H Trade
Norwich—Daniel Gallup.
Otto—H B Doty.
Sergeant—John Martin, Jr., Philip Hafner
Smethport—D A Easterbrook
Wetmore—W I Caller, J [illegible] A [illegible]

TRAVERSE & OYER AND TERMINER

Annin—Theron Cotter, Peter Cawley, Eugene McCarty J H Dillenbeck, Jerome Hodges, John Melville.
Bradford—Andrew Brown, Dyer Cranmer, J C Corwin, David Rogers, J J Seaward, Truman Sherman, A Chamberlain.
Bradford boro—Albert De Golier, R T Lain, J A Evans, F W Davis
Ceres—S A Cooper, Geo Chamberlain.
Corydon—Lewis Jones.
Eldred—Nelson Cooper, S J Wright, John Welch.
Hamilton—Wm Hartholomew
Keating—John L [illegible], [illegible] McCarty [illegible], Nelson Rice, J R Hackett, Fred Olds
Liberty—W J Davis, M H Griffin, David Hall, Morris Hanning, V L Vandebale, A S Wright, E D Sherrill, Geo Backus.
Norwich—D D Gallup
Otto—Daniel Barger, H R Barton, Daniel Knight.
Smethport—E H Hard, Eva S Gleason.
Wetmore—Robt Campbell, Jesse Geary, W A Hackney, Joseph Green.

M N POWELL, Sheriff.
O VOSBURGH, } Jury
A REILLY, } Comm'rs

Smethport, Jan 25, 1875

W. H. CURTIS Column.

EDUCATIONAL.

The P. O. address of the Co. Supt. is changed from Smethport, to Curtisville, McKean Co. Pa.

This announcement is again made to insure the more speedy reception of communications, on official business.

W. H. CURTIS, Co. Supt.
Jan. 28, 1875.

Guardian Sale.

In re estate of minor children of Josiah P Philips deceased:

Notice That Leroy Lyman guardian of said minor children will by virtue of order of the Orphans Court of M'Kean to expose for sale by public vendue at the Court House in Smethport on Wednesday the 10th day of February next at 2 o'clock p m of said day the following described real estate situate in said county of M'Kean and state of Pennsylvania to-wit.—An undivided three fifths part of three tracts or pieces of land, subject to a widows right of dower, described as follows, to-wit—The first tract or piece of land consisting of thirty-three acres situate in the township of Liberty it being a part of warrant no. 2200 and undivided from the ballance of said warrant, the second piece or parcel of land consisting of twenty-two acres situated in said Liberty township warrant no. 2475 and part of warrant no. [illegible] which said twenty-two acres is undivided from the ballance of said warrant, the third piece consisting of thirty-one and three tenths acres situated in Norwich township and being part of warrants no. 2700 2701 2708 and 2710 and undivided from the ballance of said warrants

LEROY LYMAN, Guardian.

Smethport, Jan., 14, 1875

THE WEEKLY SUN. A large, eight-page, independent, honest and fearless newspaper, of 56 broad columns, especially designed for the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant and the professional man, and their wives and children. We aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It is full of entertaining and instructive reading of every sort, but prints nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. Price, $1 20 per year, postage prepaid. The cheapest paper published. Try it. Address THE SUN, New York City.

ADVERTISING: CHEAP: GOOD: SYSTEMATIC.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo P Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost.—Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF Human Misery.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope. Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits. Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

Chas. J. C. Cline & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York; P. O. Box 4586

OFFICE OF THE MCKEAN & BUFFALO R. R. Co }
Smethport, Pa. Dec 22, 1874 }

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the McKean & Buffalo Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Smethport, Penn'a, on Tuesday, February 23, 1875, at 2 o clock P. M., to consider the propriety of increasing the indebtedness of the company, and voting in favor of or against such a proposition.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. F. MCPHERSON,
Secretary.

22-8-9t

and

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS!

THE undersigned are prepared to supply Butchers or Stockholders with Beef Cattle, Milch Cows, or Sheep, in quantities to suit and at reasonable prices.

Address or call upon
EASTERBROOK & HOLMES,
Smethport, Pa.

12-6-tf

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean county, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,

WM. HASKELL,

Smethport, April 2, 1874.

| R. L. PAGE. |

MERCHANT TAILOR.

OLEAN, N. Y.

2nd Door south of the Olean House.

Good Fits and Durable Garments.

I HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF Fall and Winter cloths and cassimeres, which I am prepared to make up for my customers in the latest and best style,

GOOD WORKMEN ONLY EMPLOYED.

Olean, N. Y., August 6, 1874.

West Street Hotel.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 & 44 West Street.

NEW YORK.

A TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meat and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the city.

P. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.

12—12—6 mos

Sartwell House,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. Sartwell, *Proprietor.*

THE above house has been recently rebuilt refurnished, and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

Orphan's Court.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that P M Fuller, Executor of the last will and testament of Nathan DeGolier, deceased, has filed in the Register's Office in and for the county of McKean, at Smethport, his final account as Executor of the said Nathan DeGolier; and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 22nd day of February next, at the Court House at Smethport, in said county.

M A. SPRAGUE, Register.

Register's office Jan. 19, 1875—13to

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

Will cure or prevent Disease.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL ST., Buffalo, N. Y

MOORE HOUSE

OLEAN, N. Y.

M. V. Moore, Proprietor.

[FORMERLY FOBES HOUSE.]

Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. 'Bus to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

JOSHUA DAVIS G. M. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

W. T. Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

R. O. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both

Domestic & Foreign

goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war Our large and varied stock of

Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques. &c Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgings,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

Great Bargains

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for Symmons' hand made shoes for gents. The fall styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

R. O. Smith & Co.

OLEAN, Sept. 24, 1874.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, FEB 4, 1875.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Academy Hall

A Home Dramatic Entertainment will be given at the Academy Hall, in Smethport, on

Tuesday & Wednesday Evenings, February 23 & 24, 1875.

TUESDAY EVENING—

"Ten Nights in a Bar-Room"

and

"Barney, the Baron."

Wednesday Evening "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" will be reproduced, with a new farce.

The Blue X.

Those of our subscribers who observe a Blue X on the margin of their paper will understand it to mean that they owe at least one years subscription, if not more.

Hon. J. C. Backus deserves the thanks of the Miner for valuable public documents.

There are rumors of an attempt to be made soon to introduce the Christian religion in the office of the New York Times.

The Wellsboro Agitator plumes itself upon the fact that its matter is all "new raised" and printed expressly for its own columns.

Donation.—There will be a donation for the benefit of Rev S. D. Morris, at his residence in Eldred, on Tuesday evening Feb 9. All are invited.

Dramatic.—The members of the Smethport Dramatic Association are requested to meet at the residence of D. R. Hamlin, Saturday evening of this week.

The Financial Statement of Liberty Tp. is received for publication, without the signatures of any of the officers of the township, which is indispensable.

The Buffalo Courier labors under the impression that Congress is composed entirely of Clarkson N. Potter, Elias H. Roberts, and William Walter Phelps.

Plenty of holidays this month. St Valentine's Day on the 14th, the elections on the 16th, Washington's Birthday on the 22d, and Court week from the 22d to the 27th.

The County Commissioners will undoubtedly seriously consider the brilliant suggestion of putting the new jail on a line with the Court House. It possesses the merit of novelty, at least.

Mr and Mrs. Sartoris have returned home to visit pa and ma Grant. Fashionable circles are excitedly asking why? Irreverent ones assert that there will be three of the Sartoris family to recross the sea.

The irregularity of the mails, by reason of which the interesting letter from Harrisburg on the second page was one day late in reaching us, has delayed our paper a few hours. The interest of the letter fully justifies the delay.

Society notes. It is our painful duty to record the death of the distinguished Duchess of Oneida. She was purchased in October, 1874, for $25,000, and leaves a fine bull calf three months old to mourn her loss.

By an error in the type of the Financial Statement of the Smethport Borough School District, we published last week, the balance due the district was made six dollars more than it really is. It should have read $145,15.

Passengers by Chadwick's stage line will miss the genial presence of drivers "Vic." and "Jimmie." Both have stepped down and out, but unlike conductors on some lines they cannot point to corner lots, fast horses and expensive jewelry, as the reward of frugal industry.

The statement which appeared in the Miner a few weeks ago respecting a reformation on Howard Hill was put in type without our authority, and was only allowed to remain on the supposition that it contained an obscure and harmless joke. We have since learned that it was intended as a malicious libel. We very much regret its publication, as we have no reason to believe that the good people of Howard Hill need to reform in any particular respect.

The county seat bears the same relation to the county that the State Capital does to the State, and a newspaper so unfortunate as to be located in a remote part of the county stands in imperative need of a regular correspondent at the county seat. Therefore we congratulate our local cotemporary, the Reporter, upon securing the services of "Cold Facts." His letters form a noticeable addition to the interest of the paper, and are rather more interesting to the general reader than even a three column editorial puff for Geo. P. Rowell & Co.

Social entertainment for the benefit of the Union Sunday School. The last (until Court week) is to be held at the residence of Arthur Young, in Farmers Valley, on Tuesday evening, instead of Thursday, as the season of Lent commences on Wednesday, Feb. 10th. Persons wishing to go will please meet at Frank Wright's, and B. D. Hamlin's as early as half past six. Should the weather be unfavorable for a sleigh ride, the party will be entertained at D. R. Hamlin's.

The Erie Dispatch of last week says:—"There is a good field for the crusaders to work near Smethport, McKean county, on the line of the McKean & Buffalo Railroad. The railroad company employs a large force of men in the construction of the road, and as the men are good customers for the ardent, whisky shops by the score keep pace with the work, to the no small annoyance of those having charge of the road, every pay day being followed by a drunken orgie. The venders are also selling without any regard to law, paying neither county nor United States license, but carrying on a sort of contraband trade in which there are no shares in the profits.

Purdy, of the Honesdale's Free Press, quotes our statement that Bishop Wilmer, of New Orleans, the champion and apologist of the White Leaguers, is the same man who caused the prayer for President Lincoln to be struck from the prayer book of his church, and then derisively asks: "In what prayer book is to be found a prayer for President Lincoln." Will brother Charles Hulest lend Purdy his prayer book, and point to the prayer for the President of the United States, in both morning and evening service? Lincoln was President of the United States at that time, Purdy, and the prayer was for him and no one else.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found the notice of dissolution of the firm of Eaton & Sprague. The business will hereafter be conducted by M. A. Sprague. Little over two years ago the firm was formed and commenced business. By careful selection of stock and liberal dealing they have gained a firm foothold in the estimation of the public, and built up a good an increasing trade. Mr Sprague will give his entire attention to the business, and we are sure will merit a still further increase of public confidence and patronage. He is personally and generally known throughout the county, and we believe no man can question his honor and integrity as a business man. We like to chronicle the success of men of enterprise and liberal dealing who endeavor to increase the business activity of Smethport, and we most heartily commend the enterprise of such men as Mr Sprague to the support of the public. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Eaton will remain in his employ, as he has no superior as a skillful workman. We wish the new proprietor all the success he may wish for.

The suit of Weupper vs. Bailey & Briggs, before arbitrators, was concluded on Saturday, occupying nearly all the week. It seems to us a sort of one sided suit as to legal combatants. The two oldest and most experienced lawyers of Smethport, Messrs. W. A. Williams and B. D. Hamlin, together with Cotter, of Port Allegany, who is no mean antagonist single handed, were arrayed against W. J. Milliken. Mr Backus was also employed, but he was only able to be present but one day. The brunt of the battle fell on Milliken, who was undismayed by the weight and numbers of the enemy, and proved himself equal to the occasion. His summing up was exhaustive and eloquent. We were unable to hear the closing argument of friend Cotter, but those who did hear it speak very highly of it. Good judges assure us that he has it in him to make one the best lawyers in this section, and we believe it. The decision of the arbitrators gives Weupper a judgment of $700, which will hardly suit either party.

The gentleman upon whom has fallen the mantle of Smethport correspondent of the Port Allegany Reporter takes it upon himself to administer a rebuke to Judge H. W. Williams, under the guise of a joke, because he did not call to mind an appropriate little Act passed by the Legislature last winter, in his ruling to quash the array of Jurors at the last term of Court. But why did not this erudite correspondent apply this "best joke of the season" to the counsel for the Commonwealth? Judge Olmsted, on the part of the defendant, made the motion supporting it by reference to the ruling in a similar case in the central part of the State, previous to the passage of the act referred to. The counsel for the Commonwealth were passive. They made no objections, consulted no authority other than that suggested by Judge Olmsted. Judge Williams made his rulings upon law and facts presented, to which the Commonwealth counsel quietly acquiesced. It was the especial duty of latter to look up the law on their side of the case. They were employed by the county to defend its interests, not only to convict the defendant, but to prevent the additional and unnecessary heavy bill of costs, for the imposition of which they are more directly responsible than any one else. But the senior counsel for the Commonwealth is the most prominent Democratic politician of McKean county, and this Reporter correspondent, like his chief, finds it very repugnant to his feelings to connect his name with the blunder, but is pleased to shoulder all the blame upon a Republican Judge. We think Mr Backus and Mr Milliken (although the latter is a Republican) should take their share of the "joke." Straws show which way the wind blows, and another straw revealing the animus of the editor of the Reporter and his attaches, is the significant circumstances of his giving the credit of the motion to quash the array of jurors to Chas. A. Dillon, when it was Judge Olmsted, who originated and made the motion, and did all the work of securing the ruling in favor of the defendant. But Judge Olmsted is a Republican—there's the rub.

Borough Council

The Smethport Borough Council for 1874 met for the last time Monday evening. The meeting was very harmonious, as none seemed disposed to quarrel at their parting. We judge that they felt good over the prospect of their speedy retirement from office, from the fact that they paid their printer's bill for the publication of the annual financial statement in cash, and not orders, for which we thankfully and reverently elevate our beaver. The principal items of business transacted were the passage of a resolution permitting the McKean & Buffalo Railroad Company or their assigns to construct a telegraph line from the depot along the public highway to a point on Main street, and the reaffirmation unanimously of the resolution of last Spring in regard to "coming to lines." The most important acts of the outgoing Council during their term of office are no doubt fresh in the minds of their constituents. We do not think they need be ashamed of their record. Some of their acts met with much opposition at the time of passage, yet few will dispute the fact now that, if succeeding council's support and carry out these measures, they will prove of incalculable benefit to the interests of the borough. There may be some who are still sore on the question of lines, but the wounds are healing; and the subsequent location of the depot of the McKean and Buffalo railroad has confirmed the good judgment of the Council and rendered beyond peradventure the opening of Water street a necessity. We say, "well done, good and faithful servants."

Editor Miner.—In your issue of the 14th inst., I noticed an article signed "Q." The object of which appeared to be to correct some erroneous statements said to have been made by a writer in the Northern Tier Reporter in reference to the early history of Port Allegany. As corrections appear to be in order, and as "Q" has mentioned my name, and undertaken to mention that of my grandmother, I beg leave in turn to correct him. "Q" is certainly mistaken in one or two points, and possibly in others.

Port Allegany was at one time called Kingsville, and is so marked on some of the old maps. It never could have been called Ceres, for the obvious reason that THIS PLACE was called by that name before Port Allegany or any other points in the county was settled, and has been so called ever since.

As to the question of my having had a grandmother by the name of "Ceres" I am not so positive, not knowing how many grandmothers I may have had. The only ones of whom I have had any knowledge or information (always excepting mother Eve,) bore the unpretending names Catharine and Elizabeth. True I may have had others, but that I am a decendant of the goddess of the Harvest, I cannot believe, neither will any one else who is acquainted with my ill success as a farmer.

Yours for Correct History,
Wm. K. King

Ceres, Pa., 1, 25, 75.

We hear that Alph. Wright is getting in 100,000 feet of logs daily into his mill on the Portage. Good enough.

Business Locals.

All business or other notices in this column will be invariably charged at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents for each additional insertion.

Draying.—To the business men of Smethport I would announce that I will be prepared to transfer all goods from the depot to any part of the town as soon as the McKean & Buffalo road is opened, with care, dispatch and at low rates. Patronage will be thankfully received.

A J PARKER

Wanted.—The undersigned wishes to purchase forty cords of beech and maple wood, and ten or fifteen cords of pine or hemlock, eighteen or twenty inches long, to be delivered at the cheese factory. Any one wishing the contract will leave their price with the Editor of the Miner.

W O Congdon.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between J G Eaton & M A. Sprague, of Smethport, Pa., under the firm of Eaton & Sprague was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of February, A. D 1875. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said M A Sprague, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

M A SPRAGUE.
J. G. EATON

Special Order.—The late members of Capt Crossmire's company of Kane Volunteers, recently disbanded, are ordered to return all arms and accoutrements in their possession, belonging to said company, to Lieut Armstrong, within 30 days, as they must be accounted for by the officers.

M S Sheldon, Q. M.

By order
D. V. CROSSMIRE, Capt.
Feb. 4 1875—3t

Notice.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburgh Railroad will be held at Susquehanna Depot in the county of Susquehanna, State of Pennsylvania, on Thursday the 18th day of January 1875, at one o'clock p. m., to consider and adopt or reject an agreement entered into between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, and the Directors of the Brandycamp Railroad.

A. R. Macdonough, Secretary
Dated Feb. 4th, 1875

Appeal.—An appeal from the assessment for the year 1875 will be held at the Commissioner's Office in Smethport, on Monday February, 8th, 1875.
By order of County Commissioners.
Jno. R. Chadwick, Clerk.

☞ Vick's Floral Guide for 1875. Published quarterly.—January number just issued, and contains over 100 pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with directions for culture, colored plate, etc.—The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.—Published in English and German.
Address,
James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

Special Notice

For the purpose of making room for early Spring goods, R. O. Smith & Co., will from this date until March 15th, sell all Winter goods, including Furs, Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Blankets, and a great variety of Dress Goods, &c., &c., AT COST. All who know us know we mean actual cost of purchase. Let all who are so fortunate as to have a little money invest it before March 15, 1875.

R. O. Smith & Co.
Dated Olean, Jan. 20, 1875.

☞ Blank Deeds and attachments with bond for sale at this office.

Guardian Sale.

In re estate of minor children of Edmund D Kelley deceased.

Notice: That Lucy Lyman guardian of said minor children will by virtue of order of the Orphans Court of M'Kean Co expose for sale by public vendue at the Court House in Smethport on the 10th day of February next at 2 o'clock p m of said day the following described real estate situate in Norwich township county of M'Kean State of Pennsylvania, to-wit:—An undivided one-half of four tracts or pieces of land, subject to a widows right of dower, described as follows to-wit:—The first piece consisting of sixty-two and one-half acres a part of warrant no 2441 and undivided from the balance of such warrant, the second piece consisting of fifty acres in warrants no. 2475 and part of warrant no 2474 which said fifty acres is undivided from the balance of said warrants, the third piece consisting of one hundred acres in warrant no. 2340 and undivided from the balance of said warrant, the fourth piece consisting of forty-six and eight tenths acres in warrant no. 2135 and undivided from the balance of said warrant.

Lucy Lyman, Guardian.
Smethport, Jan. 14, 1875

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented at the present session of the Legislature for the repeal of so much of the supplement of Act of 1st May, 1861, approved May 6, 1871, as will make the alteration of township lines no bar to the assessment of taxes thereon.

CASPER HAFNER, O PERRY, A. MARTIN.
Jan. 14, 1875

Helen P. Morse, by her next friend, Peter Yendon, vs. Levi Morse } In Court of Common pleas of M'Kean County No 150, June T. 1874.

The Respondent in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of the said Court at Smethport on Monday, the 22d day of February next, and show cause why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with the said respondent as in such case made agreeable to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

M. N. POWELL. Sheriff.
Jan. 7, '75

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Power.

The BEST & the CHEAPEST.

Address, for full particulars, M. L. GUMP & CO., 175 William Street, New York

Champion Job Press.

The best yet made for Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys

JOB TYPE FOR AMATEURS.

Send 3 cents for circular. Address
M. L. GUMP & CO., 175 William St. New York.

Painting & Graining.

THE undersigned is prepared to all kinds work in painting and graining in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

GRAINING BY A NEW & CHEAP PROCESS.

I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.

CARL SASSE.
12-14tf

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon HENRY W. WILLIAMS President Judge and the Hons W. S. BROWNELL and LOYAL WARD, Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of M'Kean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Dec 25, A. D 1874 and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 22nd day of Feb. next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of M'Kean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Smethport, Jan. 20, 1875, and the 99th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

M. N. POWELL. Sheriff

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Lev Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 22nd day of Feb., 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The following described real estate, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Annin county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, beginning at a maple corner the northeast corner of land contracted to John Doyle (lot No. 255), thence south 160 perches to a hemlock corner standing in the west line of said lot No 255, thence west 160 perches to a post corner standing in the east line of land contracted to Cornelius Gleason (No 5 Liberty township), thence north 160 perches to a post corner standing in the east line of land conveyed to Michael McCauliff (lot No. 253), thence east 150 perches to the place of beginning containing 160 acres, being lot No 256 of allotment of Keating lands in Ceres, now Annin township, and part of warrant No. 3456. About 55 acres improved, one frame dwelling house, one corn house about one hundred fruit trees, a well and several springs of water thereon.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of estate of Mary O Conner and Michael O'Conner at the suit of F H Arnold and Thos. McDowell executors of estate of A S Arnold, dec'd

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Jan 30, 1875

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Vend. Ex. &c. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 22nd day of Feb. 1875, at one o'clock P. M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Port Allegany, county of McKean, Pa. bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stone set in the four corners of said village, thence by the road leading to Coudersport, south 15 degrees east 10 5-10 perches to a post corner; thence south 65 degrees west 5 5-10 perches to a post being the southeast corner of L. H Dolley & Co. store lot, thence by line of said lot north 30 degrees west 10 perches to the centre of the road leading to Smethport; thence by the centre of the said road north 63 degrees east 8 1-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 67 5-10 square perches strict measure be the same more less, all improved with three frame storehouses two stories high, one frame barn used as a shoemaker shop two stories high and one frame building one and one-half stories high thereon.

Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of S. S. Lillibridge at the suit of Elisha Bush.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 2, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Lev. Facias* &c issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pennsylvania, I have levied upon the following described real estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 22nd day of Feb. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., the following property to wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the village of Kane, McKean Co. Pa., being eighty by one hundred feet; and bounded and described as follows to wit: on the South by lands of Robert Lafferty, on the east by lands of Gen. Thos. L. Kane, on the north by a cross street, and on the west by Fraley street, on which is erected a one story frame building, sixteen feet high, and size thirty by fifty feet.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Protestant Church of Kane, at the suit of Robt. Lafferty.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 2, 1875.

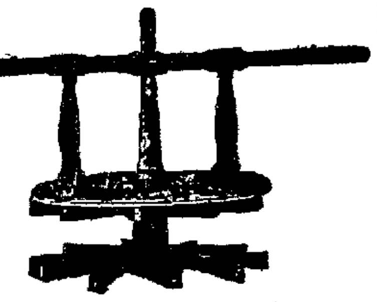
BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES
HOTEL.

TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son,
Proprietors.
P. E. Sheen, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean Olean House.)

Morse's Favorite

$5



WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON,	CRAWFORD,
CLINTON,	ELK,
FOREST,	ERIE,
M'KEAN,	POTTER, and

WARREN,

Are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned ladies of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant:

Mrs A. N. Taylor,	Mrs. S. P. Beckwith,
" C K Sartwell,	" John Stoddard,
" M N Powell,	" James Howard,
" John Grigsby,	" Emma Gifford,
" John D Taylor,	" Wm. Sherwood,
" D L Knapp,	" Horace Vansickle,
" Wm. Haskell,	" H F Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.
D. L. Knapp. John Taylor.
Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Larrabee's on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully

ABNER R. TUBBS.
Sept. 10, 1874.

Alfred Sturdevant.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

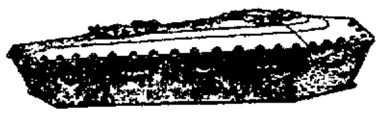
Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price, A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

E. R. SHATTUCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

New Gun Shop

At Turtle Point, Pa.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of McKean County that he has opened a Gunsmith Shop at Turtle Point, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Patronage respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

A. H. Hadley.
Turtle Point, Pa. Nov. 19, '74—3m

Simon Rixford vs Julia Ann Rixford } In Court of Com Pleas of McKean County No. 16, June Term, 1874.

THE RESPONDENT in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of said Court at Smethport, on Monday, the 22d day of February next, and show cause why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with the said Respondent, agreeable to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Jan'y 21, 1875—4t

Executor's Sale.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO the estate of Nathaniel Robbins, deceased, late of the township of Norwich, have been granted to the subscriber, I will expose to public sale at the premises, on THURSDAY,

JANUARY 14, 1875,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following property:
One hundred and sixty (160) acres, fifty (50) acres of which being improved, with dwelling-house, barn, wagon-house, and orchard thereon.

GHORDIS CORWIN, Executor.
Dec. 2, 1874—5t.

NOTE.—The above sale is adjourned until March 4th, 1875, at same hour and place.

Only $1.00 a Year!
Only $1.00 a Year!
INCLUDING PREMIUM.
INCLUDING PREMIUM.
Best of Stories.
Best of Stories.
FASHION ARTICLES.
FASHION ARTICLES.
Miscellaneous Reading.
Miscellaneous Reading.
HOUSEHOLD NEWS.
HOUSEHOLD NEWS.
Children's Corner.
Children's Corner.
AMATEUR PRINTER'S COLUMN.
AMATEUR PRINTER'S COLUMN.
Purchasing Department,
Purchasing Department,

Through which every desirable article in New York is furnished at the lowest rates, without extra charge.

You Want It!
Your Wife Wants It!
Your Children Want It!

OUR OWN FIRESIDE,

Is a Home Journal for the Fireside,
Eight large pages, with Illustrations.
It is now in its Fourth year.

Price, $1.00 a year. Ten cents extra must be sent to pay postage.

Every subscriber has the choice of a Premium.

Send a 3 cent stamp for a sample copy and see the paper and list of premiums offered.

There is also a way provided by which ANY ONE NOT ABLE TO SUBSCRIBE CAN SECURE THE PAPER FOR ONE YEAR WITHOUT MONEY. Address with stamp.

OUR OWN FIRESIDE PUBLISHING CO.
175 William Street, New York.

Canvassers wanted. A Champion Job Press given for a club of 18 subscribers.

EUREKA!
McCOY & REILLY
("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE")
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Medicines.
Ford Building, Smethport, Pa.

Drugs & Medicines.

Books & Games FOR THE Holidays.

ALBUMS, DIARIES.

FINE TOILET ARTICL'S

PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

We respectfully invite attention to our well selected stock.

McCoy & Reilly.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

At M. L. Armstrong's.

No. 3. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.

ELEGANT JEWELRY JUST ARRIVED.

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.

Toys For The Children.

PRICES REDUCED!

M. A. SPRAGUE

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SHELF FURNITURE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORK.

SMETHPORT, PA.,

FANCY GROCERIES

J. P. WENDEL.

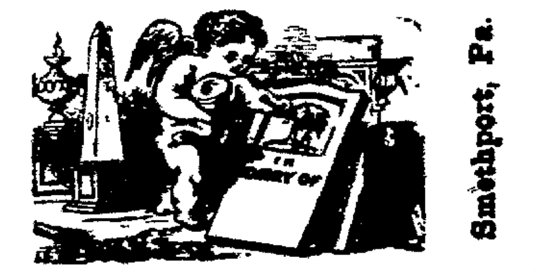
CANNED FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

Fresh & Salt Meat, Fish & Oysters

Constantly on hand.

Fancy and Family Groceries at Lowest Figures.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.



Water Street.
Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER.

New Clothing Store

In Smethport!

READY-MADE CLOTHING

OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

Hats & Caps

and

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

COMPRISING

MUSLIN & WOOLEN SHIRTS, COLLARS,

and many other articles too numerous to mention.

S. GUNZBERG, Proprietor. H. COHN, Manager.

INSURE! INSURE!

FOR INSURANCE in good and reliable companies, apply to

☞ HAMLIN & ROSE, SMETHPORT, PA.

Who represent the

Franklin Fire of Phila., Ins. Co. of North America,

—AND—

Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

New Manufactories are Established.

In a single small town in Illinois, a town containing, perhaps, twenty-five hundred dwelling houses, there are at least six score manufactories of all grades. Vast numbers of agricultural implements are annually made there, and are shipped South to places that ought to be able to make them themselves. This busy Illinois village makes machinery, furniture, gloves and mittens; has whole streets of flouring mills, and sends into the market all varieties of paper. At the same time it is prosperous in an agricultural sense. It managed to ship more than three hundred thousand bushels of grain, nearly a million pounds of butter, and thousands of cattle and swine, during the year just past. It is needless to say that money is plenty and circulates freely in that town in Illinois; that the streets are handsome, well paved and lighted, and lined with elegant residences; and that the savings banks are numerous and in good condition. And this town would serve as an illustration of the condition of thousands in the Eastern and Western States, and the incident is related by an exchange to show that every place ought to have its own manufacturing establishments and keep at home the money that is sent to other localities for the articles. The paper tells us that those establishments are generally started on a small scale and grow up to be important. It says that a person begins by making a few plows for his neighbors; year by year his business assumes larger proportions, until he has a mammoth factory and supplies a dozen counties. An industrious family, desirous of getting on in the world, makes clothing, or gloves, or hats. The profits of one year are used to enlarge the business, and in a few twelvemonths another "manufactory" is established. This is the way in which prosperous towns are built up. It is because every one works, turning his or her industry into a hundred different channels for the common weal, that such thriving communities as the Illinois town are springing up by scores and hundreds. It is very easy to build up such communities in every village or town.

Medical Notes.

NEURALGIA.—It is said that the fumes of sugar snuffed up the nose will cure ordinary cases of neuralgia. Put a small quantity of sugar on a hot shovel and try it.

CATARRH REMEDY.—Take a wide-mouthed glass bottle loosely filled with cotton, and pour on it the following mixture: Pure carbonic acid, 80 grains; aqua ammonia, (sp. gr. 0. 96), 90 grains; distilled water, 160 grains; rectified spirits of wine, 80 grains. Inhale frequently through the nose, and now and then into the mouth.

TO CURE HOARSENESS.—When the voice is lost, as is sometimes the case, from the effects of cold, a simple, pleasant remedy is furnished by beating up the white of one egg, adding to it the juice of one lemon, and sweetening with white sugar to the taste. Take a teaspoonful from time to time. It has been known effectually to cure the ailment.

TREATMENT OF HEADACHE.—Dr. L. Brunton, in a paper on "The Action of Purgative Medicines," writes: "The administration of a brisk purgative, or a small dose of Epsom salts, thrice a day, is a most effectual remedy for frontal headache when combined with constipation; but if the bowels be regular, the morbid processes on which it depends seem to be checked, and the headache removed more effectually by nitro-hydrochyric acid or by alkalies, given before meals. If the headache be immediately above the eyebrows, the acid is best; but if it be a little higher up, just where the hair begins, the alkalies appear to be more effectual. At the same time that the headache is removed, the feeling of sleepiness and weariness which frequently leads the patients to complain that they rise up more tired than they lie down, generally disappears.

An Irish Ghost Story.

A supernatural incident is said to have occurred in the wilds of Kerry, a short time since. It seems that a woman residing in Glenflesk received a call from the spirit of her husband, a "man of the farming class, dressed in a shroud and white stockings and gloves." The farmer in white gloves stated that since his death, some months back, although he ought to be in heaven, he was detained elsewhere on account of owing a sum of £15 to friends of his, and he begged of his wife to give him the money. The woman in full faith handed him £10, and promised to give him the rest in a few days if he came for it. Meanwhile she went and told to the priest the circumstances of the case, and this gentleman, seeing the fraud, made proper preparations to receive the poacher of the ecclesiastical manor. When the ghost, in complete burial costume, arrived for the bank note, he was at once received by a couple of police, and proved, as ghosts do in our day, to be a mere pretender. He will now have to answer for his misconduct before a magistrate.

A Sad Predicament.

Two young ladies and gentlemen in Ulster county, N. Y., put themselves in a situation recently that they now feel sorry for. A ball was held at which there was a large attendance of the young people of the neighborhood. During the festivities, somebody proposed they should have a marriage; so the young couples, to carry out the sport, stepped forward before a dignified gentleman, who speedily pronounced them man and wife. It has since been discovered that the dignified gentleman is a justice of the peace, and the couples are much disturbed in their minds. One young lady is reported to have spent the whole of the next day weeping, her grief being intensified by the fact that she is engaged to another gentleman. Of course, the justice of the peace should be punished, but at the same time young people should learn that marriage is no joking matter, as Mr. Caudle of historic memory discovered.

A Hot Springs' Bath.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has been taking a bath at the Hot Springs, Arkansas. He writes: The bath-tub is a nest of blankets; you climb in; the professor "swaddles you up," and you sweat. Perspire is a genteel word, but it isn't genteel to have the water gushing out of every pore of your body by the pint. And how nice it is, how you would like to lie there for an hour, for a day, for a week, if the water wouldn't trickle down from your forehead into your eyes so; and you think it pretty rough on shirt collars. The professor puts a cool towel over your eyes. Ecstasy! You think of the lotus-eaters, and the poetry you have read of "the sweet, subduing influence," comes back to you; you remember something descriptive of hasheesh eating, and wonder why they don't have an orchestra connected with the bath house to play you to sleep; the murmuring measures of Gottschalk's cradle song reverberate in your ear, and you try to recollect how you felt when your mother tucked you away in the crib that used to stand at the left of the fire-place, near the window that looked out into the orchard. You wish the professor would go away and forget you, for you can hear him about the chamber, and you expect every moment to have your reverie disturbed, which it is at the end of another eight minutes. The professor gently removes the towel from your face, wipes your forehead with: "Now slam' up, sir, and I'll give you such a rubbin' as you never got in this place, now I tell you." You climb indolently to your feet; you think you will lie down somewhere as soon as you get on your clothes, but the professor recovers your faculties for you with a couple of rough towels and his gigantic hands; he rubs you with a vigor that makes you bite your lips; you don't like to ask him to let up a little, for you think you're just as good a man as he ever got hold of, but you really wish he would. Your body is a coal of fire; one square inch of skin cools off a little, but he scrapes it again, and keeps scraping it until you are as ruddy as a red apple. Another graceful gesture from your attendant, and "Now put on your clothes, sir, but be careful not to stand in the draught."

Electing the President.

The new bill before the United States Congress, proposing to amend the Constitution so as to allow voting directly for President and Vice-President by the people, instead of electing them through the Electoral College, sets forth that the President and Vice-President shall be elected by the direct vote of the people in the manner following: Each State shall be divided into districts equal in number to the number of Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress, to be composed of contiguous territory, and to be as nearly equal in population as may be, and the person having the highest number of votes in each district for President shall receive the vote of that district, which shall be counted one Presidential vote. The person having the highest number of votes for President in a State shall receive two Presidential votes from the State at large. The person having the highest number of Presidential votes in the United States shall be President. If two persons have the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, they shall receive each one Presidential vote from the State at large, and if more than two persons shall have each the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, no Presidential vote shall be counted from the State at large. If more persons than one shall have the same number of votes, it being the highest number in any district, no Presidential vote shall be counted from that district. The foregoing provisions shall apply to the election of Vice-President. The Congress shall have power to provide for holding and conducting the elections of President and Vice-President, and to establish tribunals for the decision of such elections as may be contested. The States shall be divided into districts by the Legislatures thereof, but Congress may at any time by law make or alter the same.

Death's Head Moth.

One of the most puzzling sounds to the inquirer is that of the death's-head moth, when it is caught and kept a prisoner. Sometimes it is like that of a mouse, but much more piteous. Rumor, after mentioning many experiments, concludes with the conviction that "in the more minute part of nature's works there is always something which we cannot explain." He thought it most probable the cry came from the head, perhaps from the mouth, or rather from the tongue, and it might be from the friction of the palpi against the tongue; for when he unfolded the spiral tongue with a pin, the cry ceased, but was renewed the instant it was coiled up again between the palpi. He then prevented the palpi from touching the tongue, which also stopped the sound, and when only one was permitted to touch it, the sound was more feeble.

A Nation of Dyspeptics.

We live fast—dissipate in everything except righteousness, and fill early graves. We drink all kinds of poisoned alcoholic spirits, and swallow, without mastication, pork, grease, and every conceivable carbonaceous, soul-dwarfing, life-destroying, system-clogging, indigestible food. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters cannot stop this in a radical manner—but it will remove the evil effects, and the recovering patient, with fresh, pure, vitalized, electrical blood flowing through his arteries and veins, will have a clearer head and a cooler judgment, which, coupled with experience, will cause him to abstain in the future. Good, nutritious, digestible diet, which the most delicate stomachs may take, can be found in cracked wheat, corn bread, tomatoes, raw or soft-boiled eggs, baked apples, boiled rice, plain rice pudding, corn starch, rare beef, mutton and poultry. With Vinegar Bitters and moderation in eating and drinking, there is no incurable case of dyspepsia.—*Com.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The English are having further trouble in India, and a resort to arms is expected...... The government of the Netherlands has appointed a central commission to attend to the interests of Dutch exhibitors at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. Dr. E. Von Baumhauer, honorary professor at Harlem, is president. Official advices from the Ministry of State at Madrid, dated December 1st, announce the names of a Spanish commission for the Centennial in the United States, with Don Emilio Castelar at their head .....The two negroes, Jarvis and Jackson, were executed at Hempstead, L. I. In the case of Jarvis the rope broke, and as he was taken up again he said: "For God's sake, gentlemen, make sure of your work this time." The men killed Samuel J. Jones, of Oyster Bay, an old gentleman, living by himself. A more cold-blooded murder can hardly be conceived of. They wanted to rifle his premises of some articles of small value and a little money. To accomplish this they set fire to the hedge, near by, and when he rushed out to extinguish it they entered his dwelling and secreted themselves, and as he came in they assaulted him with a stout club, and then threw him half dead into a well. This was not the worst. The old man, clinging tenaciously to life, clambered up nearly to the top of the well, when they dropped stones and legs of wood on his skull and knocking him down again..... A man was fined $25 and sentenced to two months in jail at Staten Island for pouring benzine over a dog and setting it on fire. The sufferings of the dog were frightful.

The two kings of Siam, father and son, and known as the First and Second Kings, have come into collision at Bangkok, and the latter has taken refuge in the British Consulate...... A telegram to the London papers announces that a German man-of-war has landed 100 men at Yarazy on the Spanish coast. The German fleet of observation in Spanish waters now carries a total armament of fifty guns..... A man named Michael Murphy and his three children froze to death in their house at Niagara Falls. Murphy was a dissipated character, and formerly a resident of Toronto. He neglected his children, they being young, and left nobody to look after them......Mrs. Susanna Bowling, of Baltimore, died from the effects of a dose of belladonna, which had been purchased from a druggist for syrup of senna..... The bill to abolish the Massachusetts State police passed the Senate by a vote of 14 to 10. The minority proposition for a new and smaller State force comes up in the shape of an amendment ..... Major Walker is disqualified for sitting in the Canadian Parliament for the next five years, and pay all the costs of the petition. This is the first election trial in which the member-elect was personally found guilty of corrupt practices......A number of persons engaged in smuggling were convicted at Wilmington, Delaware ....The Louisiana sub-committee, in their report to the United States Congress, found that gross frauds were committed in the election. The general committee will continue the investigation.....By the explosion of a powder mill on an island in New York bay, three men employed in the mill were burned to death. A fourth employee, while badly burned, was drowned while attempting to escape from the island in a small boat...... The new move on the Pennsylvania railroad to employ fare collectors and leave the conductors to run the train is believed to be a good thing for travelers, as the conductors will now have some time to look after their interests.

In Nebraska during the late storms the thermometer stood forty degrees below zero. .....A verdict has been rendered against Mr. Sampson, late city editor of the London *Times*, who was sued by Mr. Rubery for libel, in charging him of being guiltily implicated in the Arizona diamond frauds. The defendant is required to pay £500 damages..... The United States government has fixed the value of the franc at nineteen cents and three mills gold......On motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, in the United States House the rules were suspended and the bill passed, 164 to 76, appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses attending the visit of the king of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States .....A special from Fort Garry says it is currently rumored that documents from the Imperial government containing general amnesty to all parties implicated in the rebellion of 1869 and 1870 have been received by Lieutenant-Governor Morris, and an *Official Gazette* extra will be issued containing the proclamation..... A revolt occurred in the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo. Nearly three hundred men quit work in the shoe-shop, and armed themselves with hammers, knives, pikes, etc. The revolt was quelled without bloodshed or harm to anybody, although at the time it was feared that there would be serious trouble......In the census of 1870, the total of males twenty-one years old and upwards, in Louisiana, was given at 173,979. Of this number, 87,066 were white males, and 86,913 were colored.

The Delaware Legislature re-elected Senator T. F. Bayard to the United States Senate..... Francis Kernan was elected United States Senator from New York State in place of Mr. Fenton...... Hannibal Hamlin was re-elected United States Senator from Maine..... The Patrons of Husbandry of Louisiana and Mississippi have issued an address to the order throughout the United States indorsing the report of the sub-committee of Congress in regard to affairs in Louisiana......On account of the frequent outrages on railway trains and employees, the Spanish government has determined that every armed Carlist found in the vicinity of a railroad shall be shot....To Southern Senators and Representatives asking aid to repair the levees, President Grant intimated that an end to political disturbances was first in order .....The committee on the eligibility of G. Q. Cannon, delegate from Utah, recommend his expulsion from the House on the score of polygamy...... By a fire in a Brooklyn tenement house three lives were lost and two persons seriously injured.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature, Mr. W. A. Wallace, Democrat, was elected United States Senator, he receiving 125 votes, to 116 for Mr. Allison, Republican......The Hon. T. F. Bayard, Democrat, was re-elected United States Senator from Delaware......In the Indiana Legislature, Joseph E. McDonald, Democrat, was elected United United States Senator by ten majority......The Connecticut Republican State Convention nominated: For Governor, James Lloyd Green, of Norwich; for Lieutenant-Governor, Charles L. English, of New Haven; for Secretary of State, Col. Augustus Fenn, of Plymouth; for Treasurer, O. E. Arnold, of Meriden; for Comptroller, General E. E. Crawford, of Norwalk. The platform adopted by the convention sets forth as follows: That we adhere to the doctrines and principles of the Republican party as heretofore expressed in its national platforms; that we have undiminished confidence in the integrity and patriotism of President Grant; we heartily indorse his recent special message to the Senate on the Louisiana question, and the principles therein contained; we unite with him in declaring that any military interference by the officers and troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature or any of its proceedings, or with any of the civil departments of the government, is repugnant to our ideas of government; and with him we can conceive of no case not involving rebellion or insurrection, where such interference of the authority of the general government ought to be permitted, or can be justified; and at the same time we thank the President for saying "that to the extent that Congress has conferred power upon him to prevent it, neither Ku Klux Klans, White Leagues, nor any other association using arms or violence to execute their unlawful purposes can be permitted in that way to govern any part of this country;" that we are in favor of hard money, and all necessary legislation to get it.

The Constitution to be submitted to the people of Maine provides for the election of State officers biennially, instead of yearly...... The New York Legislature adopted a resolution for the investigation of the Canal department of the State......Ernst Ortwein, convicted in Allegheny county, Pa., of the murder of the Hammet family, consisting of John Hammet, Agnes (his wife), two children, Emma, Ida, and Robert Smith, is to be hanged on the 23d day of February......The London *Times* announces that Russia, Austria, and Germany have agreed to recognize Alfonso as King of Spain at once..... Irwin, in showing where the money of the Pacific Mail Company went to, says that A. W. Randall, then Postmaster-General (now dead), had $10,000; John H. Rice, M. C., $2,500; J. G. Schumaker, M. C., $280,000; W. S. King, postmaster of the House, $125,000. The door keepers of the House received $15,000, and the balance of $663,000 went to lobbyists......A fatal snow slide occurred in Big Cottonwood canyon, Utah Territory. Six men were buried alive. It is supposed that many other persons perished in the same manner, as there have been several snow slides in the neighborhood.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, the House bill to amend the act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and widows of deceased soldiers, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty, was recommitted to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Morrill, in discussing the Legislation Appropriation bill, said that the bill as it passed the House appropriated $18,422,442. The amendments of the Senate committee increased the amount to $18,791,354. The increase was attributable chiefly to the want of service in the Assay offices, and in the departments of the government in Washington. It was a reduction of $1,950,209 as compared with the bill of last year.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the House bill to amend the existing customs and internal revenue laws, and for other purposes, made a report which was read. He said the report was substantially the same as that presented last session, with the exception of duty on hops, which had been raised to eight cents per pound. The House proposed a duty of ten cents per pound, but the committee agreed upon eight cents. The two sections relating to tobacco and the sale of bonds, etc., which were the principal subjects of disagreement last year, were now both stricken out. The report was agreed to.

The amendment of the Appropriation bill, providing a new Bureau of Statistics and Commerce, was stricken out. Collating facts about railroads was made part of the duties of the present Statistical Bureau.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to protect each State of the Union against invasion and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House bill to constitute Patchogue, on the south side of Long Island, in the State of New York, a port of delivery, was passed.

The Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate and all the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The only amendment of importance reported to the Diplomatic bill by the committee was one appropriating $28,700 for the salaries and expenses of the United States and Mexican claims commission, which was agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution that the President and Vice-President of the United States be elected directly by a vote of the people was presented and read.

The Fortification bill, appropriating $850,000 for sea coast fortifications, was passed by the Senate.

Wright, of Iowa, from the committee on the civil service and retrenchment, reported adversely on the bill to abolish the system of mileage, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Hamlin, of Maine, from the same committee, reported adversely on the bill to reduce the salary of the President of the United States, with the request that it be placed on the calendar with the adverse report. So ordered.

Logan, of Illinois, from the Military committee, called up the House bill for the relief of Gen. Samuel W. Crawford. He said that there had been numerous instances where officers had been retired on a rank much higher than that which they actually held while in active service. He submitted an amendment to prevent this, but excepting from its operation those who had lost an arm or leg, or both eyes, or who have served twenty-five years in the army. He had no desire to mention names, but there was a gentleman formerly connected with our army, now in the civil service in Europe, whose rank in active service was very low, but he was retired with a very high rank. There were others, now in the employ of railroad companies, who were retired with a rank higher than that actually held by them before retirement. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

House.

The Japanese Indemnity bill was before the House, and it was voted to return the indemnity money to Japan, and pay the sailors of the navy out of the United States Treasury.

Mr. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, from the select committee on outrages in the Southern States, presented the report of the sub-committee which had been to New Orleans, and stated at the same time that the committee had voted to proceed forthwith to the State of Louisiana to continue the investigation of it. Read, and ordered to be printed.

The House ordered the sergeant-at-arms to take Irwin before District Judge McArthur, in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The following are among the most important bills introduced and referred to the proper committees:

By Mr. Merriam, of New York—To prevent the issue of United States and national bank notes of greater denominations than $100; also limiting the tax on bank deposits, in regard to the collection of drafts and checks; also authorizing the use of information received through the dead letter office, when its use will prevent or punish crime.

By Mr. Biery, of Pennsylvania—To establish a uniform system for protecting commercial paper.

By Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee—For the retirement of national bank notes, and the substitution of Treasury notes.

By Mr. Luttrell, of California—Granting right of way for a wagon road across the Sierra Nevada mountains below the snow line.

By Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania—To increase the duties on umbrellas and parasols.

By Mr. Lewis, of Tennessee—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis.

By Mr. Garfield, of Ohio—In regard to alleged new evidence in the Fitz John Porter case.

Mr. Crounse, of Nebraska, introduced a bill appropriating $30,000 for a special distribution of seeds to the portions of the country that have suffered from the grasshopper ravages. Passed.

Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President to state by what authority the courts and officers of the State of Mississippi at Vicksburg have been interfered with by the military.

Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi, objected to the resolution in that shape.

The vote rejecting the Indian Appropriation bill was again reconsidered without the yeas and nays, and then finally the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—yeas, 140; nays, 102. The Speaker stated that the bill went to the Committee of the Whole as an entirely new bill, subject to amendment.

The Letter Tariff bill, as it is called, was considered, and the House agreed to the conference report on it by a vote of 130 to 89. The bill goes to the President for his signature.

A little girl, four years old, created a ripple by remarking to the teacher of her Sunday-school class: "Our dog's dead. I bet the angels was scared when they see him coming up the walk. He's cross to strangers."

The Road to Health.

Cleanse the stomach, bowels and blood from all the acrid, corrupt and offensive accumulations which produce functional derangement, and you remove the cause of most diseases which afflict the human family, and thus save large doctors' bills. The most efficient and reliable remedy for this purpose is found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. No cheap wood or paper boxes, but kept fresh and reliable in vials. High livers, those indulging in ease and pleasure, and those of sedentary habits, can prevent boils, carbuncles, gout, red skin, eruptions, pimples, constipation, piles, drowsiness, biliousness, and other conditions induced by such habits, by taking from four to six of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets once a week, or, better still, one or two each night. They are sold by dealers in medicines. —*Com.*

Again our advertising columns exhibit the rapid growth and substantial condition of the National Life Ins. Co. of the United States of America, the largest and strongest life insurance company of the world upon the low rate stock plan. Its loans upon bond and mortgages and United States bonds, amounting to $2,631,916, largely exceed its total liabilities. The low rates, the large capital, the definite contracts, and the liberal policies of the National, render it worthy the confidence and patronage of the public.—*Com.*

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands whom his *Balsam of Wild Cherry* has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of pulmonary disease. 50 cents and $1 a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—*Com.*

An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* for the rheumatism. The druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most. "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in ivery houl and corner or me."—*Com.*

For loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep; thick wind, broken wind, and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses, use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*—*Com.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	10½@	13½
Common to Good Texans	09½@	09¾
Milch Cows	50 00 @	90 00
Hogs—Live	05½@	07
Dressed	08 @	08½
Sheep	05½@	07½
Lambs	08 @	09½
Cotton—Middling	15½@	15¾
Flour—Extra Western	4 75 @	5 10
State Extra	4 80 @	5 10
Wheat—Red Western	1 25 @	1 26
No. 2 Spring	1 09 @	1 10
Rye—State	90 @	94
Barley—State	1 35 @	1 35
Barley Malt	1 35 @	1 50
Oats—Mixed Western	63½@	69
Corn—Mixed Western	85½@	87
Hay, per cwt	70 @	1 00
Straw, per cwt	45 @	70
Hops.............74s, 42@48—'73s	08 @	15
Pork—Mess	19 12½@	19 75
Lard	13½@	14
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	13 00 @	14 00
" No. 2, new	10 00 @	10 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 85 @	6 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	30 @	35
Petroleum—Crude.......6½@6¾	Refined,	12
Wool—California Fleece	25 @	35
Texas "	35 @	36
Australian "	33 @	37
Butter—State	40 @	43
Western Dairy	24 @	26
Western Yellow	24 @	26
Western Ordinary	20 @	23
Pennsylvania Fine	34 @	36
Cheese—State Factory	15½@	15¾
" Skimmed	04 @	05
Western	10 @	15
Eggs—State	31 @	32
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1 25 @	1 35
Rye—State	89 @	90
Corn—Mixed	83½@	85½
Barley—State	1 32 @	1 40
Oats—State	62 @	66
BUFFALO.		
Flour	4 75 @	6 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 03 @	1 05
Corn—Mixed	78 @	79
Oats	57 @	57
Rye	1 03 @	1 03
Barley	1 25 @	1 40
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	14½@	14¾
Flour—Extra	6 25 @	8 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 22 @	1 22
Rye	1 01 @	1 05
Corn—Yellow	80 @	81
Oats—Mixed	65 @	66
Petroleum	06 @	06¼
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 25 @	6 00
Wheat—Western Red	1 18 @	1 22
Rye	90 @	92
Corn—Yellow	79 @	81
Mixed	[illegible] @	83
Oats—Mixed	66 @	66
Petroleum—Crude.......09½@09¾	Refined,	12¼

January 1, 1875.

Seventh Annual Statement
OF THE
NATIONAL
Life Insurance Co.,
OF THE
UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIPTS.	
Premiums, including receipts on re-insured policies	$923,575 20
Interest and premiums on gold	134,600 58
TOTAL RECEIPTS IN 1874	$1,058,175 78
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Death claims	$279,061 72
Matured endowments and annuities	2,724 00
Cash and allowances for surrendered policies	237,104 85
Premiums on policies reinsured	20,430 73
Dividend on stock	30,000 00
Taxes and license fees	9,214 45
Commissions	81,882 58
All other expenditures	137,221 50
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS IN 1874	$797,639 85
ASSETS.	
Cash in bank	$95,950 07
United States bonds	412,354 00
State and city bonds	137,500 00
Real Estate (building)	600,000 00
Loans secured by first mortgages of real estate	2,119,562 60
Loans secured by collaterals	42,287 80
Loans secured by policies in force	67,382 11
Commuted commissions	65,701 93
Interest and rents accrued	51,103 45
Premiums in course of collections (net)	82,724 50
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums (net)	84,437 38
Office furniture, ledger balances, and all other assets	20,109 47
GROSS ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1875	$3,580,225 31
LIABILITIES.	
Reinsurance Reserve on policies in force	$2,044,522 00
Reserve on policies lapsed and liable for surrender and restoration	22,319 36
Present value of premiums due in 1875 and future years, paid in advance	8,192 76
Death claims reported but not due	79,992 99
TOTAL LIABILITIES JAN. 1, 1875	$2,155,027 11
SURPLUS, BEING SECURITY ADDITIONAL TO THE RESERVE	$1,425,198 20
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1875	$1,425,198 20
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1874	1,254,403 84
INCREASE OF SURPLUS DURING THE YEAR	$170,794 36
Number of policies issued during the year	2,601
Amount of policies issued during the year	$5,770,591 00

The loans, secured by first mortgages of real estate, amount to $3,119,562, a sum considerably in excess of its total policy liability.

The surplus $1,425,198 is entirely for the security of the policy holders, being additional to the reinsurance fund, which alone affords ample protection.

During the last year the company has paid to representatives of deceased policy holders $279,061, and for surrendered policies $237,104, has paid a dividend upon its stock, has met the expenses, and now has a surplus of $1,425,198, an increase of $170,794 over the surplus at the beginning of the year.

The Low Rates, the Large Capital, the Definite Contracts, and the Liberal Policies of the NATIONAL, render it especially worthy the confidence and patronage of the public.

OFFICERS:—John V. Farwell, President; L. D. Cortright and Paul Cornell, Vice-Presidents; J. F. Crank, Secretary; Emerson W. Peet, Actuary.

Branch Office, - - Chicago, Ill.
157 to 163 La Salle Street,
Where the business of the Company is transacted.

Sea Foam
THE BEST in the World.
It Gives Universal Satisfaction.
WONDERFUL Economy.
40 lbs. more Bread to bbl. Flour.
SAVES MILK, EGGS, &c.
One year's savings will buy a cow.
NO MORE SOUR BREAD.
Whiter, Lighter, Sweeter, Richer.
EVERYBODY Praises It.
The Ladies are all in Love with it.
SELLS Like HOT CAKES.
Send at once for Circular to
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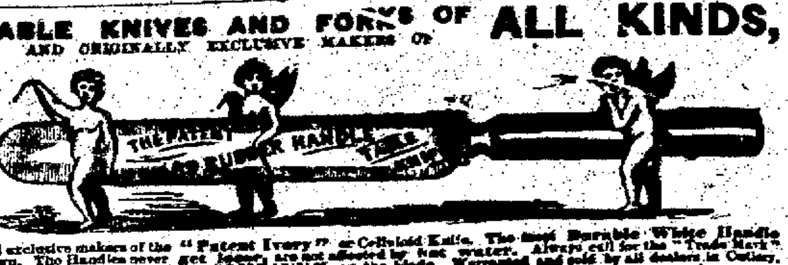

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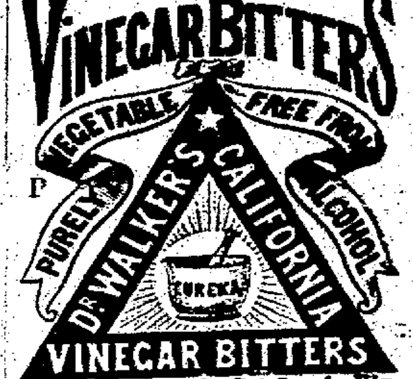

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